

# THE

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# COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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Dickeson with Friend

Sequential page 884

**Adventures from BETWEEN THE PAGES.****(BP-1)****● from Robert Wester; Suncook, New Hampshire**

Ye Editor grew up in a big old two story house with high ceilings and cast iron stoves vented into a chimney in each room. Originally a farm house with gas lights it was later converted to electric power with open wiring on porcelain insulators strung through a large attic below a painted tin roof that roared with protest during rainstorms and leaked at numerous locations. Below each leak stood a slopjar or an ironstone bowl or pitcher stained with the residue of years of rain duty and subsequent evaporation.

Down a rickety flight of everdamp stairs below the breakfast room was a redbrick basement with a large cistern in the center into which I must have tossed enough old bottles to have created a collector's treasure house. The bottles came from sagging old rotted shelving around the walls; shelving made from handhewn planks by my great grandfather who had built the house in the early 1800's.

The attic was completely filled, it seemed to me, with large roundtop trunks containing every imaginable item from old clothing to books of every sort. Printed books whose covers had long since departed their contents, handwritten journals with tales of riverboat travel and military service in the Civil War, and a few old buttons with bright inlaid colors, and many old buttons which were one of a kind, postal cards, old letters with stamps that I had never seen before, and numerous photographs printed on tin plates that were faded and cracked by time. One of the objects that I discovered in the bottom of one of those many old trunks was a Fugio Cent of 1787.

The main living room on the ground floor seemed filled with bookcases each having a glass front that locked with odd looking keys about two inches long. Each had a hole in the end that required careful insertion onto a pin inside each keyhole before it could be turned and the glass door opened to reach the books. There were bookcases in the hallway and in the dining room as well.

The contents of those trunks in the attic and the books in their glass cases were a neverending source of adventure for me. I have no recollection of any family member other than myself ever opening one of those bookcases. They simply stood there because that was the way they had been placed by loved ones long departed and that was the way they would remain, it seemed, forever. On a rainy day when one had to remain indoors I would prowl the attic trunks or search out a key for one of the bookcases from a small covered box that stood on the mantle above one of the cast iron stoves, open a case and search through several volumes. Within those books were great adventures. I can still recall those adventures. They had nothing whatsoever to do with the printed material on the pages. The adventures were between the pages.

The contents between the pages never seemed to end. Some were immediately obvious -- pressed fern leaves or flowers, their imprint forever stained on adjacent pages. Others were less obvious and required diligent search, page to page with care not to turn two together and miss something. A wedding invitation for someone who's name was family legend. A calling card with a handwritten message -- sorry that I missed you. Newspaper clippings, old photographs, paper money -- lots of paper money, one hundred dollar Confederate currency useful only as bookmarks to the ones who placed them there untold years ago. Keepsakes to be retained in the one place that they would safely remain as long as necessary, between the pages.

Along with our Technical Notes, Research Forum and Gleanings we are adding another continuing feature to CNL to be called, as you have by now probably already guessed, BETWEEN THE PAGES. It will feature the discoveries, the adventures, of our Patrons from between the pages of old books that have been given to them, or purchased, or simply broused through during a few moments of casual flight from the pressures of modern life.

The first in this series is "Dickeson with Friend", the photograph on the frontispiece of this issue. Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson published in 1859 "The American Numismatic Manual", the first book in America that attempted to popularize American Numismatics and, incidently, established therein the basic principal for classifying Connecticut coppers, -- the same system which was used 60 years later by Henry C. Miller. What Dr. Dickeson did was to group together obverse dies having similar device design and same legend spelling and punctutation.

This photograph was discovered between the pages of a copy of the 1859 edition of Dr. Dickeson's Numismatic Manual by CNL Patron Robert Wester of Suncook, New Hampshire. The book had at one time been the property of Robert Coulton Davis of Philadelphia. It is reasonable to assume, we believe, that Dr. Dickeson is the gentleman on the right. Both Dickeson and the Indian are supported by backrest stands to assist them in standing still for the extended period of time necessary for the long exposures needed in those days. The handwritten name at the bottom of the photograph was apparently misspelled Dickinson and later crudely corrected to Dickeson.

We hope that other Patrons will send us their discoveries from between the pages of other old books.

JCS



**FUGIO RARITY TABLE  
1984 STATISTICS**

The first tabulation of Fugio Rarity values was published in Issue No. 4 of "Empire Topics" during December 1958 and was subsequently updated and republished thirteen years later in The Colonial Newsletter of May, 1971. (See CNL pages 320-327). It has been informally revised and updated on a more or less continuing basis since that time. The Fugio Rarity statistics are now incorporated into CNL computer records that can be updated immediately whenever new information is reported and subsequently verified. We hope that within the next year or so it will be possible for our Patrons to access these records either directly by telephone lines or by sending floppy disks through the mail. For those who do not have personal computers, printouts will be available on a request basis. Similar tabulations are being prepared for all other Early American series.

The tabulation of 1984 Fugio Rarity Statistics on the following pages are direct printouts from these CNL computer records and are formatted in a style suitable for publication in the regular CNL page format. In the present tabulation we have shown the original 1958 Rarity values plus a second column showing how these had changed by 1976, and finally, a column indicating current 1984 Rarity values, including the "New Haven" specimens produced by H. N. Rust, and others, during the late 1800's.

Variety attributions are those developed by Eric P. Newman for the genuine Fugios; for the "New Haven" varieties both Newman designations and those of Damon G. Douglas are given. The common "New Haven" varieties 104-FF are further subdivided by metal since they occur on gold, silver and at least four different alloys of copper designated as brass, yellow copper, red copper and deep red copper.

The basic rarity report is backed up by several pages of notes. Where dual rarity valuations are indicated, such as R-6/R-8, the second rarity designation indicates the estimated rarity of specimens having upset reverses (rotated 180 degrees from the normal juxtaposition). Such designations are explained in the accompanying notes.

If any of our Patrons disagree with these values or the comments in the accompanying notes, please write to us and let us know your thoughts so that your inputs will be reflected in future revisions of these statistics.

## THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, INC.

File: FUGIO RARITY

Page 1

Report: 1984 STATISTICS

Variety:EPN [DGD]	1958 Rarity	1976 Rarity	1984 Rarity	Notes	Remarks
1-B	R-6	R-5	R-5/R-8	1,17,20	NOTE 4,23
1-L	R-8	R-7	R-6		
1-Z	R-7	R-7	R-7	2,21	
1-CC	R-7	R-7	R-7		4 known
2-C	R-7	R-7	R-7		Club Rays
3-D	R-5	R-4	R-3	3	Club Rays
4-E	R-4	R-4	R-3	3	Club Rays
5-F	R-7	R-7	R-7		Club Rays
5-HH	---	R-8	R-8	2,18	3 known
6-W	R-6	R-5	R-4		
7-T	R-6	R-4/R-8	R-4/R-8	5	
8-B	R-1	R-1	R-1	8	
8-X	R-3	R-3	R-2	9,12,15	
9-P	R-6	R-5	R-4	1	
9-Q	R-8	R-6	R-5		
9-S	R-8	R-7	R-7		
9-T	R-6	R-5	R-6		
10-G	R-7	R-7	R-7		
10-T	R-7	R-7	R-6		
11-A	R-6	R-6	R-6	19	
11-B	R-3	R-3	R-4	8,9	
11-X	R-4	R-3	R-4		
12-M	R-7	R-5	R-4		
12-S	R-7	R-5	R-5		
12-U	R-7	R-6	R-5		
12-X	R-1	R-1	R-1		
12-Z	R-7	R-7/R-8	R-7/R-8	16	
12-KK	---	R-7	R-6		
12-LL	---	R-8	R-7	18,26	5 known

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, INC.

File: FUGIO RARITY

Page 2

Report: 1984 STATISTICS

Variety:EPN [DGD]	1958 Rarity	1976 Rarity	1984 Rarity	Notes	Remarks
13-N	R-8	R-7	R-7		
13-R	R-7	R-6	R-5		
13-X	R-1	R-1	R-1	9,12	
13-KK	---	R-8	R-8	2	2 known
14-H	---	R-8	R-8	2	Unique
14-O	R-6	R-5	R-4		
14-X	---	---	R-8		Unique
15-H	R-6	R-6	R-5		
15-K	R-7	R-7	R-7	13	
15-V	R-7	R-7	R-6		
15-Y	R-4	R-4	R-4	9	
16-H	R-6	R-6	R-6	7	
16-N	R-5	R-5	R-5		
17-I	---	R-8	R-8	2	2 known
17-S	R-7	R-5	R-4	8	
17-WW	R-8	R-7	R-7		
18-H	R-6	R-6	R-6		
18-U	R-5	R-4	R-5		
18-X	R-8	R-8	R-7	2	5 known
19-M	R-7	R-7	R-7	13	
19-Z	R-7	R-7/R-8	R-6/R-8	14	
19-SS	R-8	R-7	R-7	13	
20-R	R-8	R-7	R-6		
20-X	R-7	R-7	R-6		
21-I	R-7	R-5	R-5		
22-M	R-8	R-7	R-6	13,22	
23-ZZ	---	R-8	R-8	6	Club Rays
24-MM	---	---	R-8	6	Club Rays
102-GG	(0bv. D 1) ---	---	R-8	25	Hubs

## THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, INC.

File: FUGIO RARITY

Page 3

Report: 1984 STATISTICS

Variety:EPN [DGD]

1958 Rarity

1976 Rarity

1984 Rarity

Notes

Remarks

## "NEW HAVENS" and MISC.

24,25

H.N.Rust

101-BB [D 99-YY]

R-8

30

Eye/center

101-EE [D 99-XX]

R-8

30

2 known

103-EE [D 98-XX]

R-7

30

Copper, gold

104-FF (gold) [D 97-WW]

R-8

27

2 struck

104-FF (silver)

R-6

27

104-FF (brass)

R-4

27

104-FF (yellow copper)

R-7

27

104-FF (red copper)

R-1

27

104-FF (deep red copper)

R-7

27,34

Terminal die

105-JJ (silver)[D 96-VV]

R-8

31

ANS dies

106 Mattatuck [D 94]

28

die only

107 Yale Univ. [D 95]

32

die only

DD reverse die

33

Impression

UU reverse die

35

ANS die

## Others:

Los Sol Louis

R-8

29

FF ? unique

1789 Large Cent

R-8

29

FF ? unique

See FUGIO NOTES file

for

numbered

notes.

PRESS OPEN-APPLE Z

FOR

DETAILED

REMARKS

IN EACH CATAGORY.

**THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER FOUNDATION, INC.****NOTES TO FUGIO RARITY TABLE -- 1984 STATISTICS****THIS PRINTOUT DATED 11-1-84**

1. Varieties 1-Q and 9-L originally listed in the "Empire Topics" tabulation as R-6, for each, do not exist. These two varieties were the result of confusion by the printer while typesetting the original table of varieties generated by Eric P. Newman.
2. Die juxtaposition is uncertain. Data on this will be appreciated for future revisions to this tabulation.
3. Variety 4-E seem to be somewhat more numerous than variety 3-D. All other "Club Ray" varieties are extremely scarce.
4. Variety designations are those of Eric P. Newman. Those of Damon G. Douglas in the "New Haven" series are shown in brackets.
5. Die combination 7-T occurred twice during the usage history of the T die. The striking order was 7-T, 9-T, 10-T and finally 7-T again. In the final combination the T die shows extensive die breaks and this combination is R-8.
6. 23-ZZ and 24-MM are believed to be doubly unique specimens. A single specimen exists of each combination and neither die is known in combination with any other at present.
7. Some specimens of 16-H are the lightest known Fugio specimens, being about 100 grains. The heaviest are the 7-T and 9-T at approximately 180 grains. These are the extremes. The weight distribution curve of the Fugios is double peaked with the first peak at about 143 grains and the second at about 155 grains. The authorized weight was 157 1/2 grains; therefore the majority of the extant Fugios are significantly below the authorized weight.
8. MOS Type A known. (See CNL page 320 for MOS designations).
9. MOS Type B known.
10. MOS Type C known.
11. MOS Type BB known.
12. MOS Type CC known.



13. All known specimens have upset reverses (rotated approximately 180 degrees from the normal position). Data on specimens having normal die juxtaposition will be appreciated for future revisions of this tabulation.
14. Occurs with both normal and upset reverses. Normal is R-6; upset is R-8.
15. One specimen of 8-X is known having 5 or 6 offset strikes. It was apparently used as a test specimen for die alignment purposes, or some similar purpose.
16. Occurs with both normal and upset reverses. Normal is R-7; upset is R-8.
17. Occurs with both normal and upset reverses. Normal is R-5; upset is R-8.
18. Three specimens known 1-1-84.
19. One specimen known without reverse die break. About 25 total specimens believed extant; all but two or three are uncirculated.
20. An upset reverse for variety 1-B was reported by Richard August on 7-14-76.
21. An upset reverse for variety 1-Z was reported by Richard August on 9-26-83.
22. The widest range of upset reverses appears to be found on variety 22-M where the variation is known to be as great as 180 degrees +/- 30 degrees. Generally the variation is of the order of +/- 5 degrees.
23. Rarity scale is that developed by Dr. William H. Sheldon in "Early American Cents", which is as follows:

R-1	Common
R-2	Not so common
R-3	Scarce
R-4	Very scarce (population est. 76 to 200)
R-5	Rare (31 - 75)
R-6	Very rare (13 - 30)
R-7	Extremely rare (4 - 12)
R-8	Unique, or nearly unique (1, 2 or 3)

- 
- 
24. Most of the specimens listed under "New Havens" are believed to be the products of Horatio N. Rust. See CNL pages 234-242 and index for later data. Varieties given in brackets, i.e. (D 96-VV) indicates the attribution designations assigned by Mr. Damon G. Douglas in his manuscript "James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers." But -- see Note 25 below:
25. Variety 102-GG is an impression from GENUINE FUGIO hubs. These are NOT "New Havens" (in spite of their designations which would lead one to believe that they were part of the "New Haven" series). Only one impression in copper exists, but there are several copies and casts (two uniface in gold) in existence, all made from the original hub impressions. See CNL p.812ff for more information. Illustrated on CNL page 818.
26. Reverse LL was called NN in Alan Kessler's book on the Fugio Cents. (He calls it N.2) .This was an error caused by a preliminary designation of NN because the variety most closely resembled Reverse N, but Eric P. Newman decided to name it LL instead using the next open designation. This is explained, in part, by Kessler on page 11 of his book.
27. The common "New Haven" restrikes, Newman 104-FF, were apparently struck over a period of years starting in 1860 with the gold and silver specimens, followed by the copper, brass and yellow copper specimens. The final strikings were on dark red copper planchets and at this time the obverse die had sunken considerably and had developed extensive die cracks circumferentially throughout the legend letters and into the central portions. Evidently it suffered catastrophic failure at this point in its lifecycle. The locations of these two dies (104 & FF) are unknown today. Which strikings were made by which individuals is uncertain; however, ownership of various "New Haven" dies over the years was detailed by Damon G. Douglas in Note 257a of his manuscript "James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers" as follow:
- 1944 Yale die. "The Yale obverse was the gift circa 1944 of Mr. Fred C. C. Boyd who informs us that he acquired it circa 1937 from the late James MacAllister who stated that he had purchased it from an unnamed Philadelphia estate as part of the contents of a bank safe deposit box."
- 1900 Maris sale Nov. 16-17, 1900, by S. H. & H. Chapman, lot 628, was "The steel die for the obverse or sundial side of the 'New Haven' die "Unique."

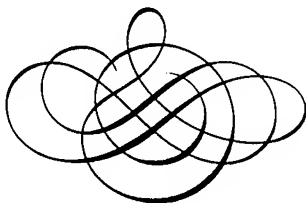
- 1900 Mattatuck die. "X108 Presented to the Siles Bronson Library by Mrs. Frederick Scott". The Society took over the the museum objects of the library circa 1900.
- 1895 "One coin die of Fugio 1787 cent. Reverse." American Numismatic Society.
- 1894 "Two dies from Scott's Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd." American Numismatic Society.
- 1887 "Dies now the property of J.C.Randall".
- 1886 "The New Haven dies now in my possession" W. Elliott Woodward. (From J. S. Twining's Collection sale 4/27-29/1886).
- 1885 "Dies now owned by Randall" H. P. Smith.
- 1883 "Dies now owned in Philadelphia" Cogan.
- 1882 "Dies now in possession of Major (Charles Porter) Nichols, (Springfield, Mass.)" H. P. Smith.

And finally, from the "father" of the "New Havens", Horatio N. Rust:

- (1860) "Recently I noticed in an eastern paper that a Ring cent in gold had been found. Probably it is the one I struck in 1860." --from Pasadena Daily News -- July 29, 1898. Article "The First Cent" signed H. N. Rust. See CNL page 549 for this clipping.

28. Obverse "New Haven" die similar to 104. It is known as the Mattatuck Die because it is located in the Mattatuck Historical Society Collection in Waterbury, Connecticut. No coinage is known from this die; however, an electro shell exists which appears to have been made from a coin showing some scratches and other evidence of wear.
29. Both of these pieces have uniface overstrikes from an "FF" type "New Haven" reverse die. The impressions are poorly executed and it has not been possible to determine if they are from the FF, DD or UU die.

30. Fantasy pieces. All seem to have originated in the Bushnell collection. See CNL pages 237 - 242 for a discussion of these specimens. It is doubtful that these specimens were manufactured by H.N.Rust; it is more likely that they were manufactured by Bushnell himself in order to have a few spectacularly unique specimens to show off to his friends and fellow collectors. Considerable additional research is necessary before the true origin of these can be established. These pieces have been suspect from the day they first appeared on the numismatic scene.
31. Both dies today are in the collection of the American Numismatic Society in New York City. The obverse exhibits a large radial diecrack. This obverse die 105 is illustrated on page 282 of CNL. Reverse JJ is almost indistinguishable from Reverse FF having been manufactured from the same master (complex) hub having all details of design and lettering resident on the hub.
32. "New Haven" Obverse 107 die is located today in the collection of Yale University. No coinage is known from this die but several research impressions in plastic exist. See CNL page 230 for illustration.
33. Only one impression (an electro shell) is known. No coinage known.
34. Richard Picker, in 1975, reported his discovery of a 104-FF (deep red copper/shattered obverse die) specimen having an upset reverse.
35. This "New Haven" reverse die, Douglas UU, is located today in the ANS collection in New York City. Like Reverse JJ it is almost indistinguishable from Reverse FF. No coinage is known to have issued from this die.



**MACHIN'S MILLS SILVER COINAGE****(TN-98)**● **by Gary A. Trudgen**

During the state coinage epoch of the early United States, Machin's Mills became a private coining operation after they failed to obtain a grant from the State of New York to coin copper. They made their profit by minting lightweight versions of coins that were already accepted in circulation. Thomas Machin's son, Thomas N. Machin, Jr., in his description of the coinage operation, states that the firm coined mostly copper, but also a little silver. (Reference 1).

Machin's son was less than 5 years old when the coinage operations took place. Thus, his description of the operations and claim that a little silver was coined could not have been told from his own observations, but rather from what his father told him while reminiscing at a later date.

I have a fairly high degree of confidence in the accuracy of Machin's son's description of the coinage operation for the following reasons. First, everything he claims about the coinage operation fits in with what is known today about the coinage technology of that period. Second, he was well educated at Albany Law School in Albany, New York. Third, he had a very close personal relationship with his father and this would have encouraged Machin to confide in his son about his earlier accomplishments and business ventures. In fact, Machin's son had recorded technical information about the construction of the Great Chain which was completed before he was born. His father had supervised the construction and placement of the chain across the Hudson River at West Point during the Revolutionary War; therefore, Machin must have talked to his son in detail about that great accomplishment, and it is very likely that they also discussed the coinage venture in similar detail. Thus, I believe Machin's son's claim that "a little silver was coined" should be taken quite seriously.

The implications of private silver coinage are significant. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, when Machin's Mills was operating, private coinage of copper was a matter of little concern to the authorities. Copper coins were not considered legal tender and they circulated as a matter of convenience regardless of their weight or intrinsic value; however, private coinage or counterfeiting of silver coins was an entirely different matter. Before the establishment of Federal coinage, all circulating silver and gold coins, even though they were mostly from foreign countries, were considered legal tender. The counterfeiting laws with respect to legal tender were severe, calling for death without benefit of clergy. No wonder the Machin's Mills people chose to chiefly coin copper!

In keeping with their copper coinage mode of operation, mainly coins made from good metal but underweight, it can be expected that Machin's Mills would have done the same in the coining of silver. They would have minted their version of a silver coin that was freely circulating and accepted by the public at that time. Their coin would be of good

silver but would be underweight in order to make a profit. Thus, if there are any extant counterfeit silver coins from this period that meet the preceding criteria, these coins would be good candidates for the Machin's Mills silver coinage claim.

Today there is at least one silver coin known that meets these criteria. It is of good metal and is lightweight. The coin is an unlisted variety of Massachusetts pine tree shilling struck over a 1781 Mexican 1 real of Charles III.

Massachusetts silver is believed to have circulated in the 1780's and accepted in exchange at its bullion value. The 1781 dated undertype, of course, verifies that the shilling is a counterfeit from the Machin's Mills timeframe. Presently, there are two known specimens of this counterfeit, each struck over 1781 Mexican reals.



**COUNTERFEIT PINE TREE SHILLING  
STRUCK OVER 1781 MEXICAN 1 REAL**

With the pictured specimen, upon close inspection, most of the undertype is visible. The 1781 date of the real shows at the H of MASATHVSETTS on the obverse and the Mexican mint mark M of the real shows below the dot before AN:D on the reverse. The coin weighs 49 grains and is 24mm in diameter. For reference, a 1781 Mexican 1 real is also illustrated.



**1781 MEXICAN 1 REAL**



**RELATIVE PLACEMENT of UNDERTYPE WITH  
RESIDUAL MARKINGS on COUNTERFEIT SHILLING  
Date and Mintmark are Emphasized**

These four photographs indicate the relative placement of the undertype residual markings as they appear on one of the two known counterfeit Massachusetts shillings believed to have been products of Machin's Mills.

Direct visual examination of the specimen is much better than a photograph and we suspect that when these are reduced to halftone reproduction that most of the markings visible on the original glossy prints will have vanished. The C in CAROLUS appears just below the third inner bead to the left of the first 1 in the date 1781. In the other direction the lower portions of the R and A in GRATIA appear just inside (toward the center) of the ring of beads. The mintmark is much less well defined on the obverse of the shilling but has been outlined on the photograph to permit visualization of the relative placements of the legend letters of the undertype. The photographs indicate that this was a very heavy overstriking and that most of the undertype detail was totally obliterated.

What would the monetary gain be from striking a pine tree shilling over a 1 real during the era in which Machin's Mills operated? A summation table of the values of circulating foreign coins for each of the states was published in 1793. (Reference 4). From this table of values, an English shilling weighing 90 grains passed at 1 shilling, 9 pence in New York State. With this reference, the bullion value of a pine tree shilling can be calculated. The average weight of a pine tree shilling is 70 grains resulting in a value of 1 shilling, 4.3 pence. Referring back to the table of values for New York State, a 1 Mexican real is listed at a value of 1 shilling and a weight of 51.75 grains. From this information, the value differential or monetary gain in New York State can be calculated that would result from overstriking a 1 real with pine tree shilling dies. The monetary gain is 4.3 pence, a nice 36 percent profit, but it seems hardly worth the grave consequences of the counterfeiting laws.

The legend and date on this counterfeit pine tree shilling are hand cut to simulate genuine Massachusetts pine tree shillings. Thus, numeral and letter punches of known Machin's Mills products cannot be compared to this coin in a further effort to link it to Machin's Mills. Nevertheless, this counterfeit is very good candidate as coming from the Machin's Mills enterprise, especially since there are no known claims of silver coinage by other state coinage firms.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Robert A. Vlack for generously allowing me to examine, photograph, and publish his discovery of the subject counterfeit pine tree shilling. When Bob cataloged the Sterns sale of Massachusetts silver he discovered the two known specimens. These were not included in the sale. The photograph of the 1781 Mexican 1 real was graciously provided by the American Numismatic Society; photographs of the counterfeit Massachusetts pine tree shilling were made by the author.

## References:

- (1) Ruttenber, E.M., "History of the County of Orange - With a History of the Town and City of Newburgh", 1875
- (2) Scott, K., "Counterfeiting in Colonial New York", 1953
- (3) Simms, J.R., "Frontiersmen of New York", 1882
- (4) Soloman, R.E., "Foreign Specie in the American Colonies", ANS Studies on Money in Early America, pages 25-42, 1976
- (5) Taxay, D., "The U.S. Mint and Coinage", 1966
- (6) Williamson, R.H., "The Franklin Press Token", Franklin and Numismatics, pages 27-35, 1982

